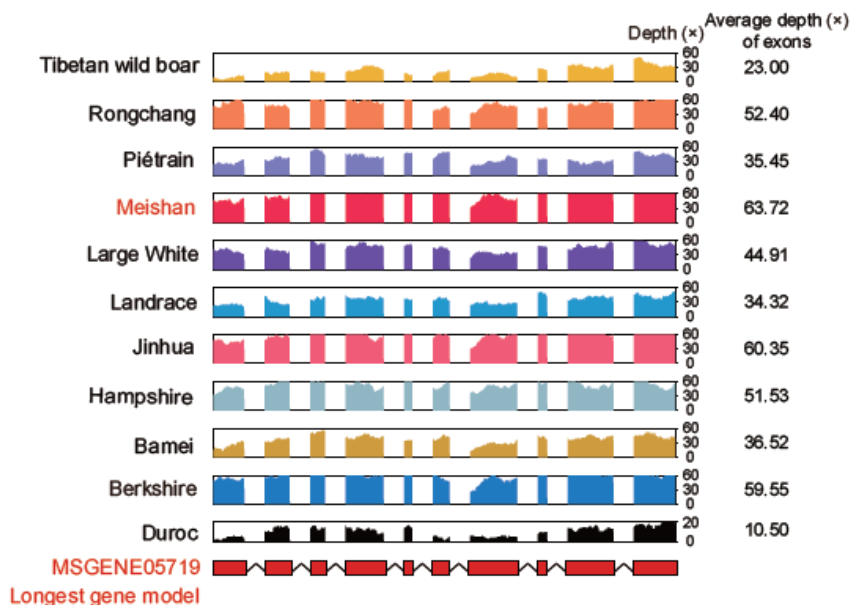
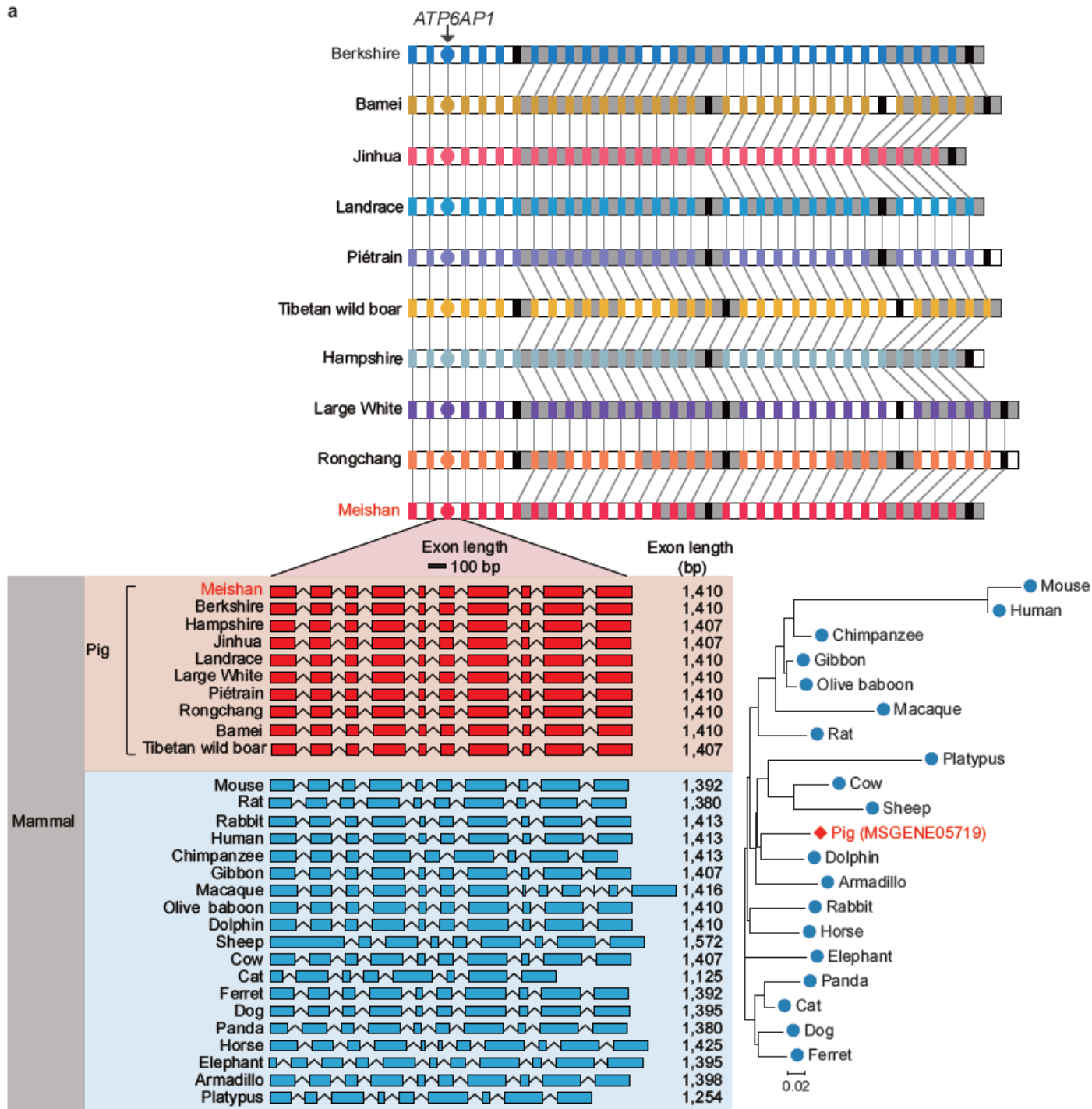
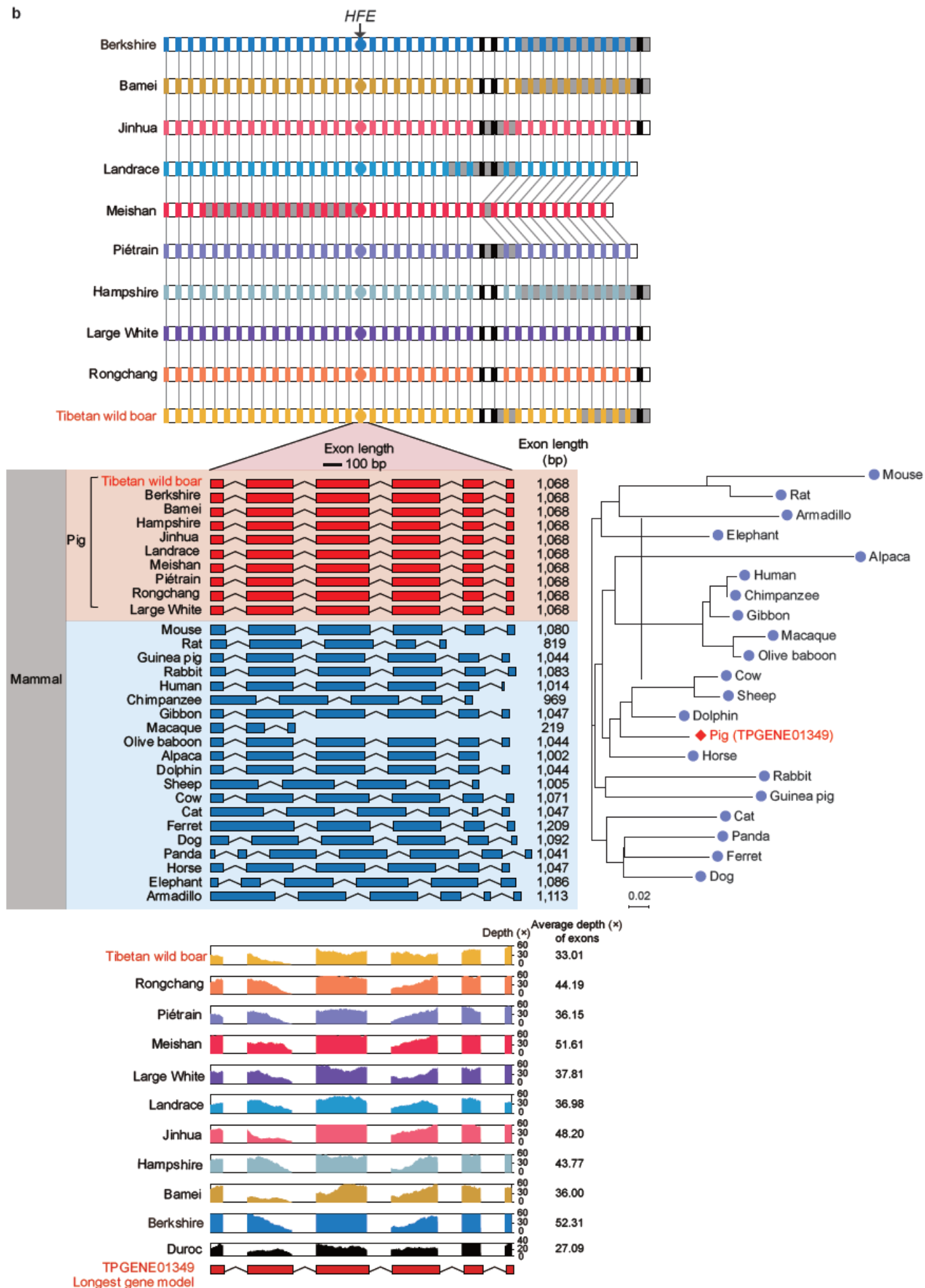


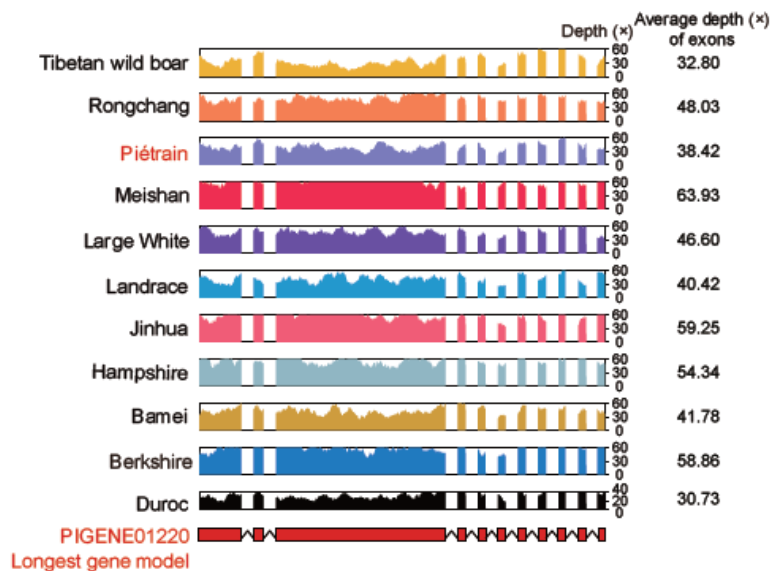
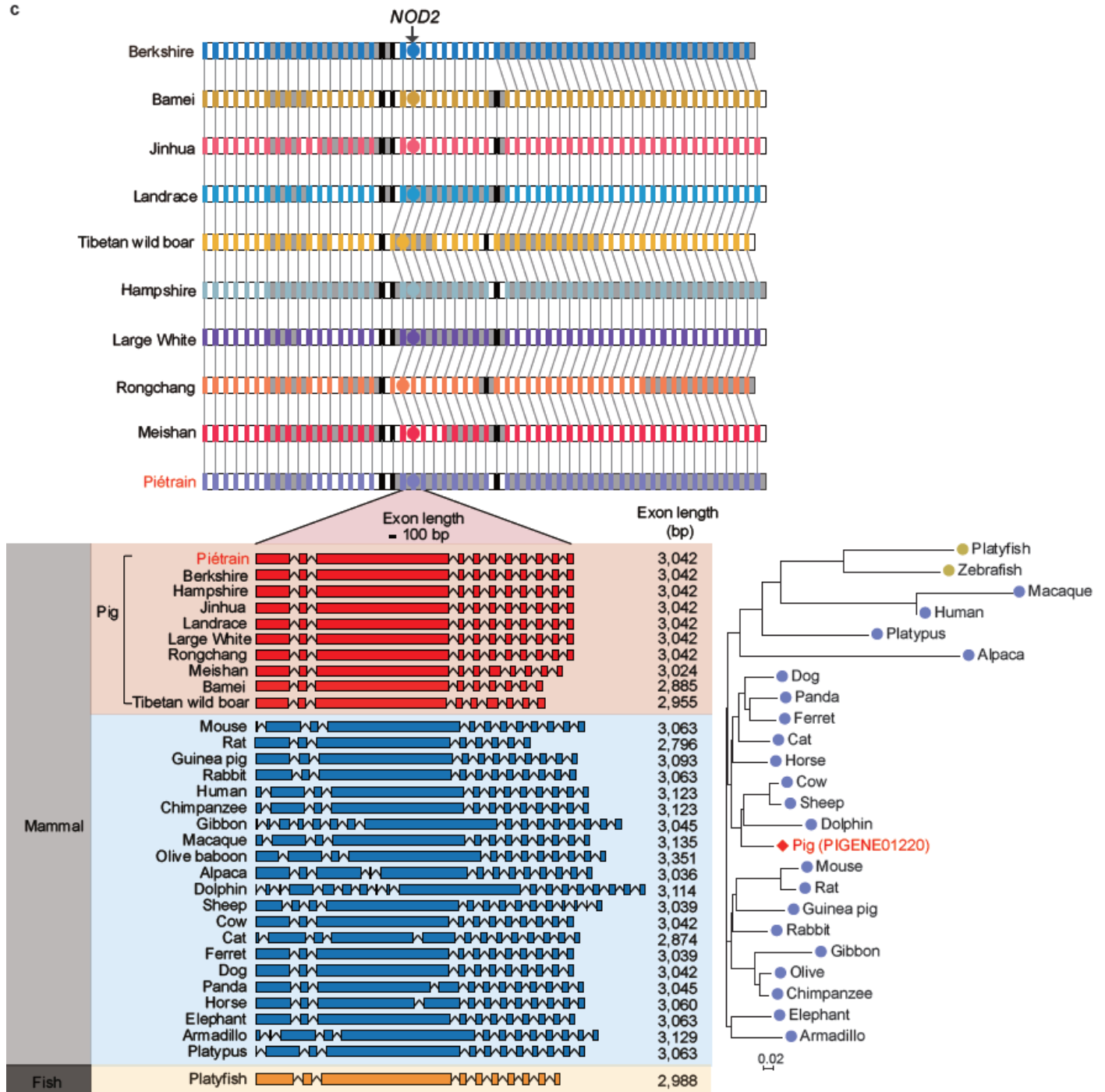
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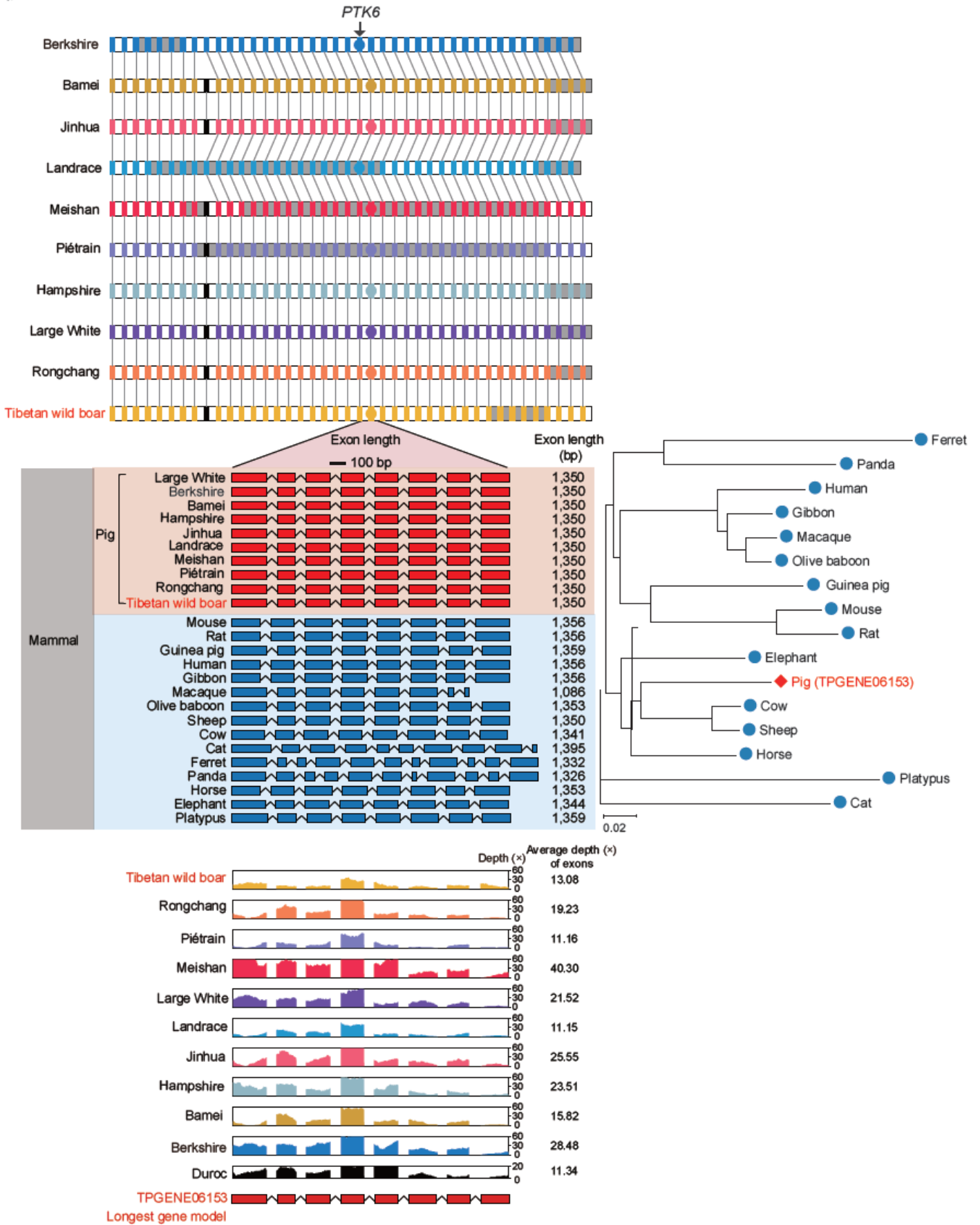
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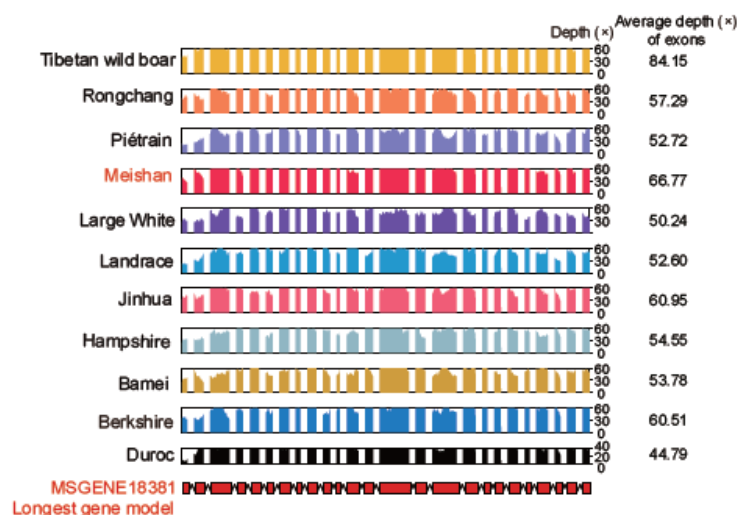
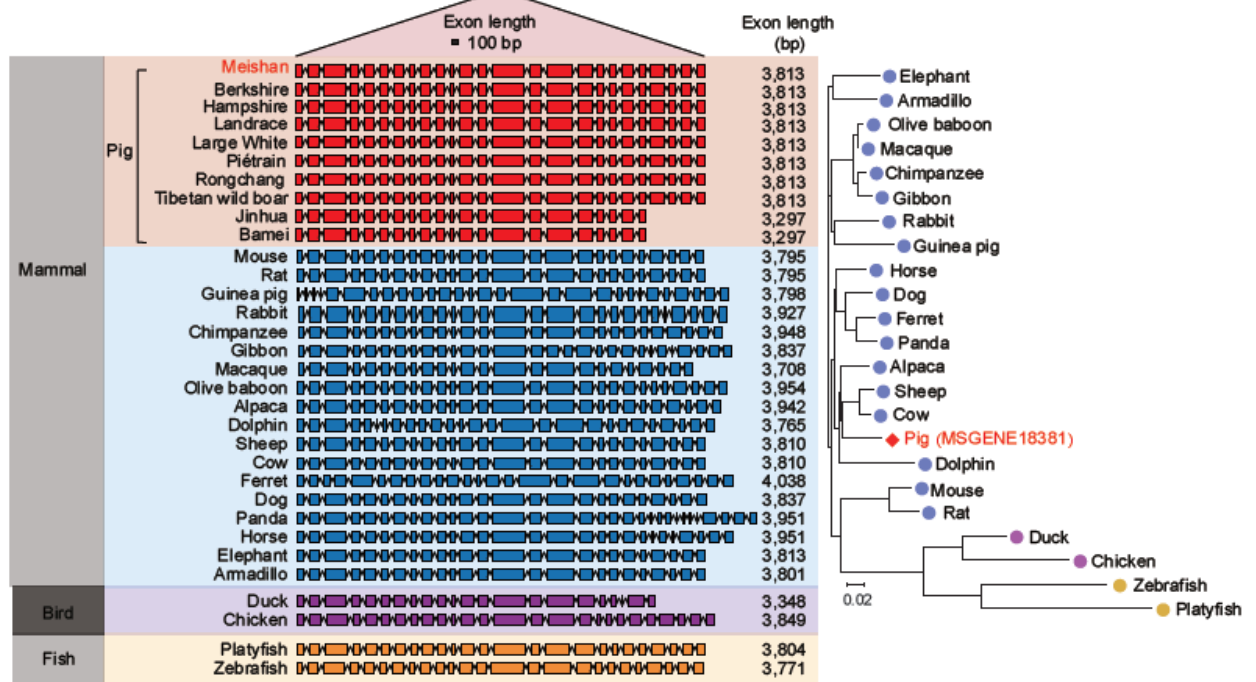
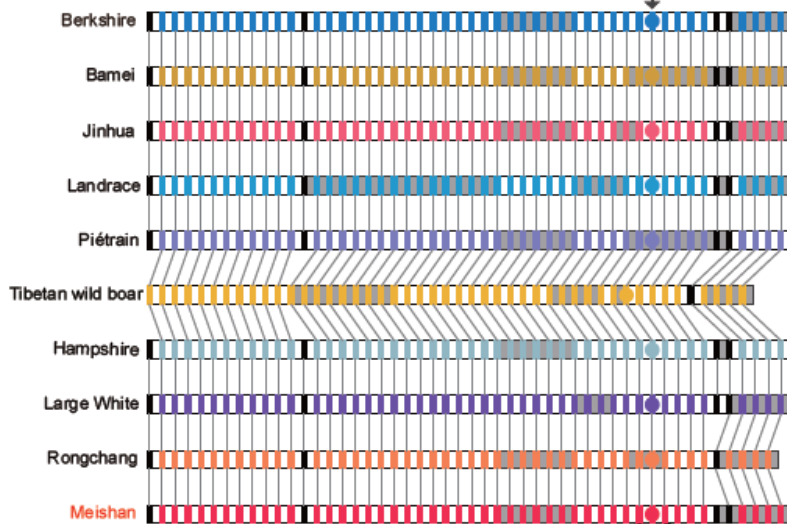
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d

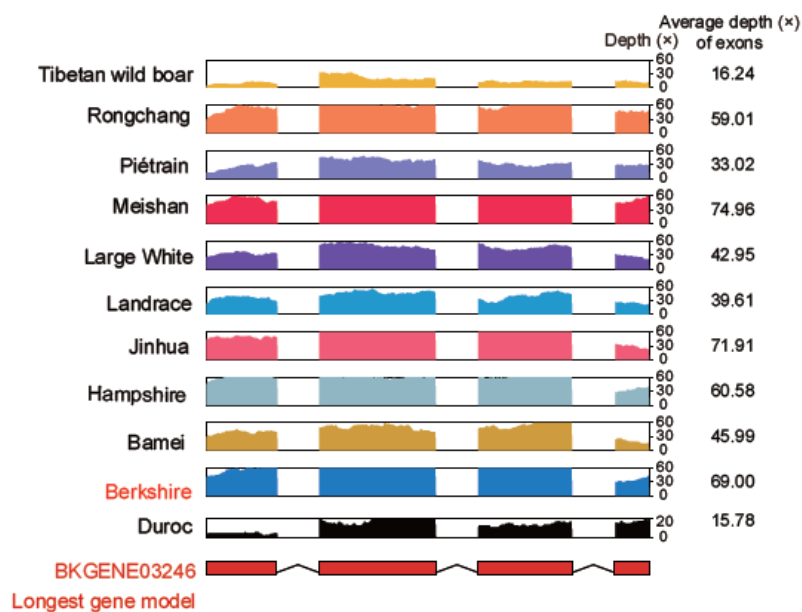
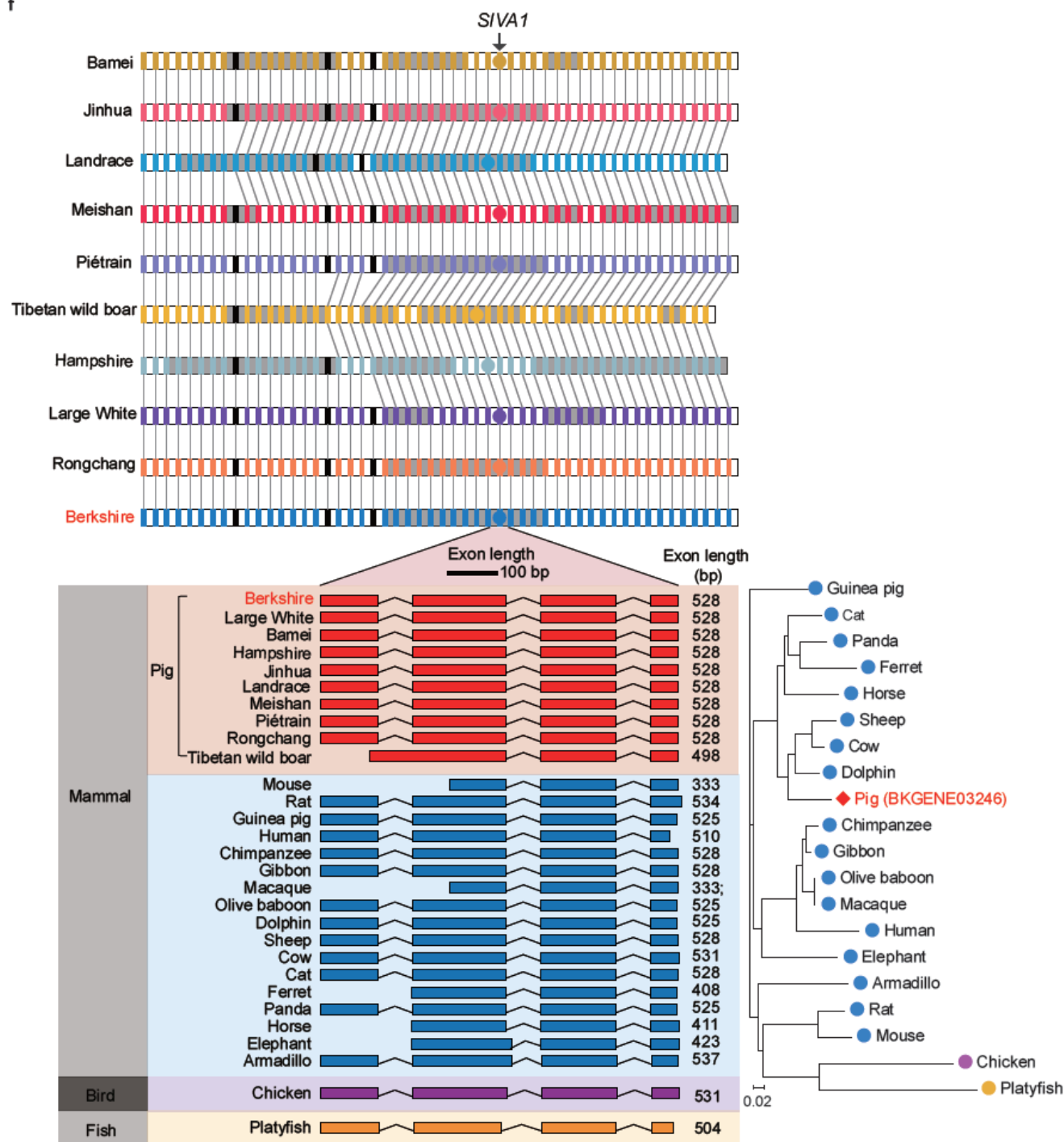


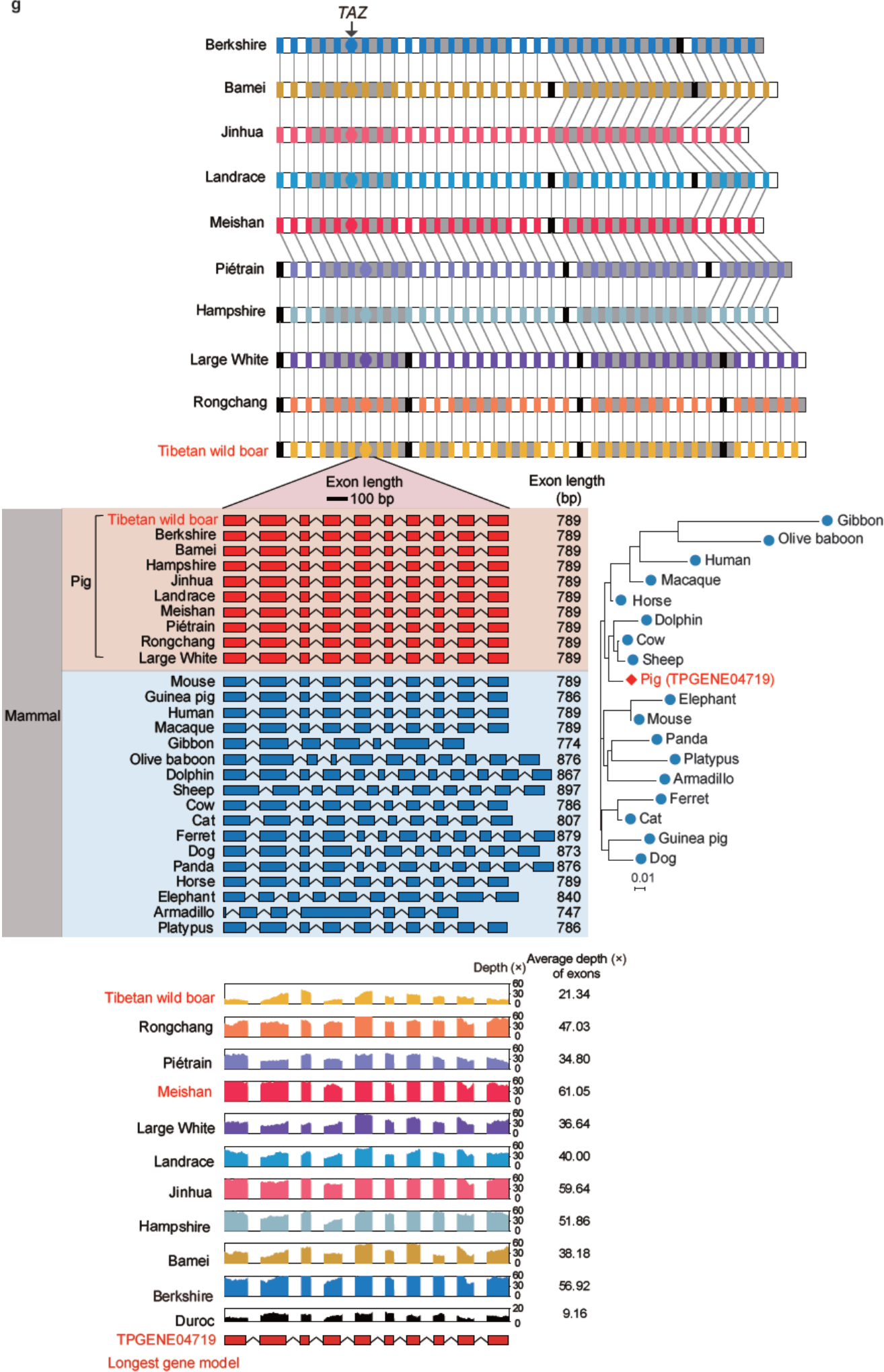
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*RPGRIP1L*

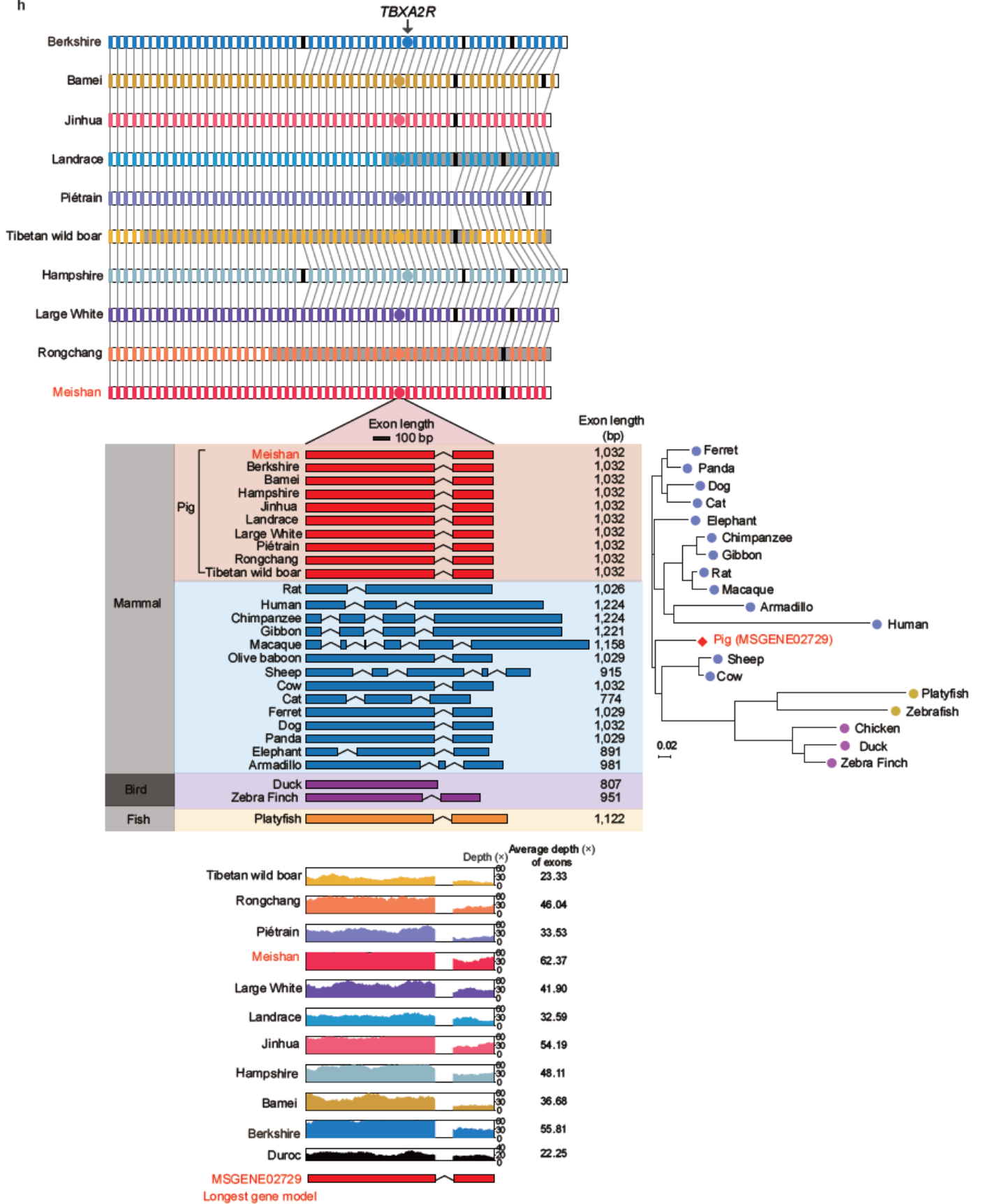


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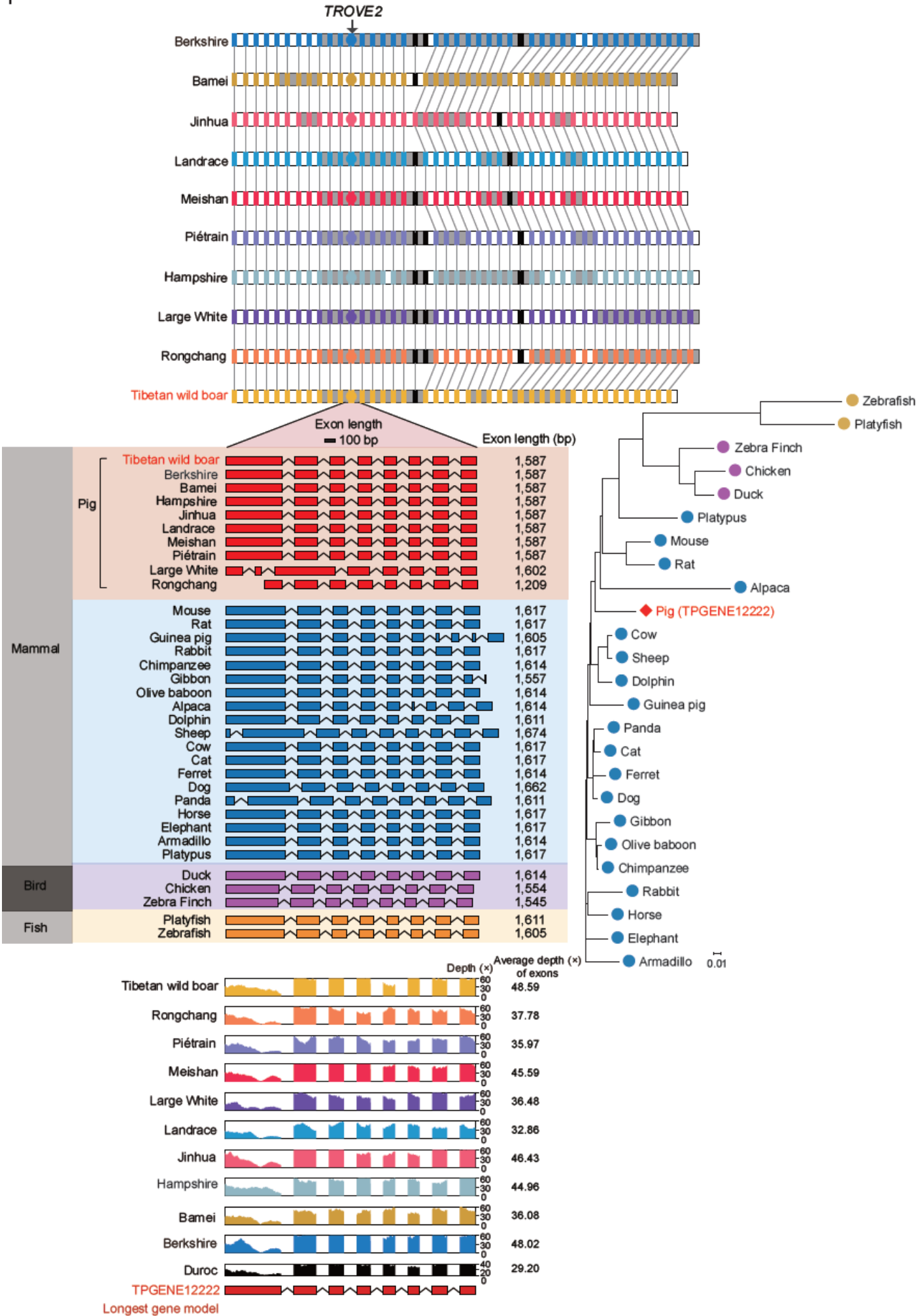




h







j.

Gene symbol	Gene name	Functional description
<b>ATP6AP1</b>	ATPase, H <sup>+</sup> transporting, lysosomal accessory protein 1	An accessory subunit of the vacuolar ATPase complex, which assists in the V-ATPase-mediated acidification of neuroendocrine secretory granules <sup>8</sup> and is associated with several tumors such as adrenal tumor, head and neck carcinoma, leukemia, lung tumor, retinoblastoma and breast cancer <sup>9,10</sup> .
<b>HFE</b>	Hemochromatosis	A causal gene of the common iron overload disorder hereditary hemochromatosis <sup>11</sup> , which regulates iron uptake and is responsible for the alternation of energy metabolism in adipose tissue in response to an obesity-related alteration of iron homeostasis <sup>12,13</sup> .
<b>NOD2</b>	Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-containing protein 2	Also known as caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 15 ( <i>CARD15</i> ) or inflammatory bowel disease protein 1 ( <i>IBD1</i> ), an intracellular pattern recognition receptor <sup>14</sup> , which could recognize bacterial molecules (peptidoglycans) and stimulate an immune reaction <sup>15</sup> . Mutations in <i>NOD2</i> have been associated with Crohn's disease <sup>16</sup> , Blau syndrome <sup>17</sup> , severe pulmonary sarcoidosis and Graft-versus-host disease <sup>18</sup> .
<b>PTK6</b>	Protein-tyrosine kinase 6	Also known as breast tumor kinase ( <i>BRK</i> ), a cytoplasmic non-receptor protein kinase, which functions as an intracellular signal transducer in epithelial tissues <sup>19</sup> and is a mediator of hypoxia-associated breast cancer progression <sup>20</sup> .
<b>RPGRIP1L</b>	Retinitis pigmentosa GTPase regulator-interacting protein-1-like	A component of the basal body of the cilium, which modulates leptin sensitivity in the hypothalamic arcuate nucleus <sup>21</sup> , thus participates in the control of food intake and energy homeostasis by virtue of the obesity phenotype in the Bardet-Biedl and Alström syndromes <sup>22,23</sup> .
<b>SIVA1</b>	Apoptosis-inducing factor 1	A pro-apoptotic gene that is unregulated in various pathological circumstances, which interacts with members of tumor necrosis factor receptor family (TNFR) <sup>24</sup> , and has a significant impact on T-cell homeostasis and autoimmune disorders as well as T-cell memory <sup>25</sup> .
<b>TAZ</b>	Tafazzin	A mitochondrial transacylase that is expressed at high levels in cardiac and skeletal muscle <sup>26,27</sup> , and is unequivocally associated with human Barth syndrome characterized by dilated cardiomyopathy, neutropenia, skeletal myopathy and growth retardation <sup>28</sup> .
<b>TBXA2R</b>	Thromboxane A2 receptor	A member of the G-PCR super family, which induces platelet aggregation and regulate hemostasis <sup>29</sup> and is associated with a bleeding disorder <sup>30</sup> and asthma-related phenotypes <sup>31</sup> .
<b>TROVE2</b>	TROVE domain family member 2	<i>TROVE2</i> encodes a RNA binding protein Ro60, which has a specific RNA recognition domain for Y RNAs but binds additional, possibly misfolded, RNAs through a separate cavity <sup>32</sup> . Autoantibodies to Ro60 are present in individuals with systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome <sup>33</sup> , neonatal lupus with heart block, and other autoimmune disorders <sup>34</sup> .

**Supplemental Fig. S40. Examples of fat deposition and immunity-related missing genes. (a) *ATP6AP1*; (b) *HFE*; (c) *NOD2*; (d) *PTK6*; (e) *RPGRIP1L*; (f) *SIVA1*; (g) *TAZ*; (h) *TBXA2R*; (i) *TROVE2*; and (j) Summary of gene function.** For (a) to (i), Top panels: The inter-assembly collinear genes (colorized rectangles) are linked by gray lines, while genes not presented in all of ten assemblies were marked in black. Obesity and immunity-related

missing genes are highlighted and denoted as circles. Different scaffolds are distinguished by alternant white and gray backgrounds. Second panels, left: comparison of structure of emphasized inter-assembly collinear genes and available species in Ensemble (release 83). Boxes and lines indicate exons and introns, respectively. Second panels, right: phylogenetic tree of highlighted missing gene in various species. For pig, the longest gene model of inter-assembly collinear genes was used. The topological relationships were constructed based on protein sequences using a multiple sequence alignment program Clustal Omega tool (v.1.2.1), which uses seeded guide trees and HMM profile-profile techniques to generate alignments<sup>35</sup>. The phylogenetic relationships across species of emphasized missing genes were in accordance with the evolutionary distance with pig lineage. Third panels: Coverage and depth for the longest gene model by crossly mapping with reads from paired-end DNA libraries (insert sizes of 180 and 500 bp) of ten assemblies. The higher coverage depth suggests slightly different structures of missing genes that are mainly attributable to the limitations of short reads assembly, as such the longest gene model is considered more reliable and used for subsequent analyses. We additionally resequenced the whole genomes of a male Duroc pig (same as the breed used as donor for the pig genome project) at 38.69 × depth coverage.